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ABSTRACT

The results of a project comparing the nursing monograph collections of academic health science center libraries in the Southwest are reported. Records for nursing monographs from the TALON (South Central Regional Medical Library Program) Union Catalog of Monographs from 1977-1983 were analyzed to reveal the distribution by year, publisher, and subject of titles cataloged during that time period. Overlap between library collections was analyzed showing that overlap does increase over time. The effects upon overlap of both cataloging practices of individual libraries and the number of years of cataloging studied are discussed. Various methodologies used for overlap studies are compared, and implications of the results of the study for academic nursing collections are discussed from the viewpoints of the nursing faculty, the student user, and the librarian. (Author/THC)

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MONOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS IN NURSING

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MONOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS IN NURSING

INTRODUCTION

In the 1950's nursing education accelerated its move from the hospital setting to academia. By 1980 about 20% of registered nurses received baccalaureate degrees and over 50% received associate degrees.(Bullough & Bullough, 1984) The trend toward specialization within the nursing profession increased with the onset of critical care nursing in the 1960's. During this same period the literature specifically for nurses increased dramatically.(Brandon & Hill, 1979) Evans(1981) has suggested that the motivation for nurses' writing included academic pressure; the desire to share education, practice or research experience; recognition of the need for a particular kind of book; economic incentive; and ego.

Brandon and Hill(1982) in their review of nursing literature noted that there are a number of reasons that substantial nursing collections are appearing in a variety of library settings. These included the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospital (JCAH) standards; Associate degree nursing programs in community colleges; educational programs for nursing in academic health science centers; and new graduate nursing programs in universities. The health care industry has been identified as one of the growth areas for the future.(Naisbitt, 1982)

There are several bibliographies which are useful for judging

a nursing collection. Since 1979 Brandon and Hill have published biennially a "Selected List of Nursing Books and Journals."(Brandon & Hill, 1979, 1982, 1984) The Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing compiles and publishes "Reference Sources for Nursing," a biennial list which includes both nursing and biomedical reference works.(Inter. Agency Council, 1982) Both of these lists are published in the journal Nursing Outlook. The American Journal of Nursing also publishes annually the "Books of the Year" with brief descriptions of 40 or 50 of the previous year's books selected as best by nurses having expertise in the various subject categories.(Anon, 1984) The Guide to Library Resources for Nursing contains an annotated bibliography of nursing monographs through early 1980, but it is becoming dated.(NLN, 1981)

Although nursing books are less expensive than many medical books, they too have been subject to the inflation that has affected all books. According to Brandon and Hill(1984) the 1979 average list price for a book in nursing was $13.67. By 1982 this had risen 35.4% to $18.51 and again 21.0% in 1984 to $22.41. Bowden and Comeaux(1983) identified nursing books as comprising an average 5.22% of 11 academic health science centers library monograph collections.

This paper will report the results of a project funded by the Council on Library Resources to compare the monographic collections in nursing in academic health science center libraries in the Southwest. The project commenced on June 1, 1984 and was

completed in January, 1985. The investigators were interested in the "collection management" of nursing collections. Collection management has been defined by Mosher as the "systematic, efficient, and economic stewardship of library resources."(Mosher, 1982) The investigators sought first to find out what the nursing collections contained and then to ask the questions "Are these the same books at all of the libraries? How do the collecting practices differ? What are the implications of the findings to nursing education and to collection management?"

RESEARCH PROBLEM

The aim of the project was to analyze the current monographic collections in nursing in academic health science centers in the Southwest. The specific objectives for the project were:

1. To identify the nursing monographs published between 1977 and 1983 that are available in the collections of 15 libraries.

2. To measure the overlap between libraries in nursing monographic collections.

3. To assess the impact of cataloging practices on collection measurement.

4. To test the methodology developed by Bowden and Comeaux to compare collections.

5. To consider the implications of collection analysis from the point of view of a nursing educator as well as from the point of view of librarians.

The results of the project will be discussed in terms of these objectives.

METHODOLOGY

Data

There were two sets of data examined for this project. The first was records which had been added to the TALON Union Catalog of Monographs database in 1982 and 1983. Annual supplements and periodic cumulations of the TALON Catalog were published in microfiche between 1977 and 1984. The development of the TALON database was described in 1978 by Kronick and Bowden.(1978) The primary source of the TALON records are OCLC records, although some records are from non-OCLC sources. Of the more than 100,000 records which were added to the TALON database in 1983 and 1984, 68,159 records for sixteen libraries were selected for examination as they represented titles with imprint dates of 1977-1984.

The second set of data had been produced in 1982 by Bowden and Comeaux as part of a National Library of Medicine funded grant project. They processed records with imprint years of 1977-1980 representing cataloging records for twelve libraries from 1977 through January 9, 1982 which were in the TALON Union Catalog of Monographs. In addition they processed English-language records for these same years from the NLM CATLINE database in MARC format that is maintained and updated monthly by Marcive Inc. of San Antonio, Texas. The NLM data were used as a standard against

which the TALON holdings could be measured. There were a total of 102,701 records which were combined by title generating 28,117 unique titles. The results of this project have been described by Bowden and Comeaux.(1984)

Although the two sets of data complement each other, the data is less than ideal. The data from the 1977-1982 cataloging only contains records with imprint dates of 1977-1980. Cataloging records for 1981 and 1982 imprints were not extracted. The 1982-1983 cataloging includes all records with 1977 and later imprints. Thus the 1981-1982 books cataloged in 1982-1983 are included in the analyses whereas 1981-1982 books cataloged in 1980-1981 are not included. For twelve of the libraries studied there is some data from the entire time period of 1977 through December 1983. However, the data varies in quantity and quality. Table I shows the total number of records for each Library from each set of data. Libraries with OCLC records have the largest number of records. Others such as the two LSU libraries had records added to the database only if the Library of Congress or National Library of Medicine citation number was known, so some of their holdings might not have been included. Some of the libraries such as the University of Oklahoma and Tulane were not purchasing many books during the years studied. The Texas Medical Association (TMA) Library purchases few books as a general policy. Four health sciences libraries in the study, the Oklahoma Medical College at Tulsa, Oral Roberts University, Texas A & M, and Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine did not have data in the 1977-1980

database.

The records studied in this project were limited to titles with publication dates between 1977 and 1984, which either had 'WY' in the classification or had the letters "nurs" in either the title or the series statement, and which did not have a material code of ".gm" for audiovisuals. These titles which were specifically intended for nurses represent approximately 6% of the total records in each database.

Computer Processing

The records were manipulated in various ways using computer programs written by Bowden and Comeaux in DPL for the Digital Equipment Corporation's System 2060 (DEC 20) computer. Summary files were generated for statistical comparison using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Both sets of data were initially provided by Marcive, Inc., a library-oriented data processing firm in San Antonio, Texas. Marcive programmers generated tapes with the data meeting the requested criteria from the TALON Union Catalog of Monographs database which is maintained by their firm and supplied fixed format IBM tapes. Thus the initial problem was reading the IBM tapes into the DEC 20 computer. The data provided in 1984 for the CLR grant was in a modified format than the NLM grant data, so new programs were required. The new format was both easier to process and included more information for selected fields such as series.

The first step in the processing was the selection of the nursing books from the total database. These records were then combined through a series of matches on fields such as OCLC number, portions of the title, pages, publisher and year. The efficiency of the matching methodology will be discussed later.

Time and money constraints affected the project. Most of the computer processing was done at night to take advantage of lower rates. Work on the project progressed unevenly because of service commitments by the investigators who were responsible for a variety of duties in addition to the research project. Processing did not begin until September and was essentially completed in December. However, in mid-January a programming error was discovered which had omitted about 300 nursing titles from the 1982-1983 database and about 500 from the 1977-1983 database. Thus the unique titles database had to be reconstructed and all reports regenerated. Reports were produced listing individual titles with holding libraries both in an alphabetic report and a subject classification report. Summary reports were generated by year, publisher, and classifications. SPSS reports were generated for overlap comparisons of collections.

RESULTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF NURSING MONOGRAPHS

The first objective of the project was to identify the nursing monographs which were published between 1977-1983 that are

available in the collections of 15 libraries. Table I as described earlier shows the distribution of the titles by library for each set of data. The library abbreviations used in the subsequent tables are explained in this table. In addition to the fifteen academic health science center (AHSC) libraries the table includes the TMA and NLM holdings which had been included in the first set of data. Although only eight of the seventeen libraries support nursing schools, all of the libraries buy at least a few nursing books.

Year

Table II shows the distribution by year of the 1977-1980 titles cataloged during 1977-1981. Note that Table II does not have data for 1981-1982 titles. Table III shows the distribution by year of the 1,649 titles cataloged during the 1982-1983 period while Table IV shows the distribution by year of the 2,683 titles which were cataloged between 1977-1983. The percentage distribution between years varies depending on the number of cataloging years examined. In Table II 1979 has the largest percentage of records whereas in Table III, 1982 has the largest percentage. In Table IV 1980 has the largest percentage because of the number of years examined. We believe 1981 data is low because the titles cataloged in 1981 were not considered. Several libraries were involved in retrospective conversion projects during the 1977-1983 period, which probably affected the distribution by year. For example, in Table III San Antonio has

cataloged similar numbers of titles published in 1982 and 1983, but has significantly more for 1979-1981 than other libraries. Table 3 clearly shows that within a two year cataloging period, the monographs cataloged will include a range of imprint years.

Publisher

Table V shows the distribution of the nursing titles by publisher. Counts for 51 specific publishers are given, while other publishers' titles are grouped in a "miscellaneous other publisher category." Most of the publishers specified were those included as part of the original or revised Cooperative Acquisitions Program which was described by Kronick.(1979) Mosby and the National League for Nursing are the only publishers with more than 200 titles represented. The next group of publishers with a substantial number of nursing publications are Appleton-Century-Croft (93), Lippincott (92), McGraw-Hill (103), and the U.S. Government (88). The fifty-one publishers listed represent 62% of the nursing books.

The analysis by library of the National League of Nursing titles is interesting. The total number is 280 of which 246 are held by Arkansas. New Mexico and Houston cataloged 145 and 149 respectively. In contrast Lubbock cataloged 27 and San Antonio cataloged 8. This marked difference is not because Lubbock and San Antonio do not own the titles, but is a reflection of the treatment of the titles by Lubbock and San Antonio as parts of serials titles which do not receive cataloging.

Subject

As might be expected the vast majority of nursing books (86%) are classified as "WY". This percentage may change in the future as in 1984 the National Library of Medicine changed its cataloging philosophy regarding the WY classification for books for nursing on clinical medicine subjects.(NLM, 1984) Table VI shows the distribution by classifications with 29 titles having no classification and 8 titles having a local classification of "Journal Shelves". These 37 books are probably parts of series and are shelved in the journal area. Many libraries produce "journal analytics" for serial titles which have individual authors and titles. The classes besides WY which have more than a few nursing titles are QV (Pharmacology) which has 52 titles, W (Medical profession) which has 65 titles, and WX (Hospitals) which has 41 titles. Only five other classes of the 48 have more than ten titles: QY (Clinical pathology) with 11 titles, W1 (Periodicals) with 21 titles, WB (Practice of medicine) with 18 titles, WT (Geriatrics, chronic diseases, etc.) with 14 titles and ZWY (Bibliography of nursing) with 17 titles.

Because of the preponderance of titles in the WY classification, a second summary report was generated for all titles with this classification number. This summary is shown as Table VII and includes 55 subjects. The largest category was WY 18 (Nursing education) with 378 titles of which five libraries owned more than 100. Categories with more than 50 titles were: WY 16 (Nursing as a profession) with 78 titles; WY 20 (Organization

and administration) with 61 titles; WY 87 (Psychological aspects of nursing) with 106 titles; WY 100 (General works of nursing) with 208 titles; WY 105 (Administration work) with 94 titles; WY 150 (Nursing technics in special...) with 61 titles; WY 152 (Geriatrics and chronic disease) with 118 titles; WY 156 (Cancer nursing) with 70 titles; WY 157 (Obstetrical nursing) with 78 titles; WY 159 (Pediatric nursing) with 72 titles; and WY 160 (Psychiatric nursing) with 120 titles. The two subject areas which were most collected by the Libraries were WY 18 and WY 100.

An interesting utilization of classification became apparent because of this report. The Houston Academy of Medicine was the only library to utilize the "WY 4A" category. When we checked with them, we learned that this is their local means of identifying the theses and dissertations produced by the Texas Women's University School of Nursing, Houston Campus, which is served by the Houston Academy of Medicine Library. Since there were 308 titles in this WY class, these titles constituted 11.5% of the total WY titles and 19.1% of the Houston titles. Many other libraries that catalog the dissertations or theses of graduate students use the regular classification schemes for doing so rather than a specific classification.

OVERLAP BETWEEN COLLECTIONS

The second objective of the study was to measure the overlap between libraries in their collections of nursing monographs.

Overlap means the number of items that are held in common by two or more libraries. Table VIII shows the overlap for 18 libraries for titles cataloged between 1977-1983 which had imprint dates of 1977-1984. NLM did not have data included from 1982-1983 cataloging. Reading horizontally across the table shows what percentage of a library's collection was held by each of the other libraries. Reading vertically down each column shows what percentage a library held of each of the other library's collections. For example, the average overlap (% of collection held by other libraries) for each library is shown in the last column and excludes the NLM data. It varied from a low of 21.1% to a high of 50%. This average is misleading since seven of the libraries do not actively collect nursing titles with five having less than 32 titles in toto.

Table IX more clearly shows the overlap of libraries with similar collections. This table has data for the eight AHSC libraries which serve Nursing Schools. Four sets of overlap are shown for each library: "77-80" overlap, "77-83" overlap, "82-83" overlap, and "77-83" overlap with National League of Nursing (NLN) publications excluded. The average overlap percentages for the eight libraries for 77-80 cataloging varies from 37.1% to 72.4% and for 77-83 cataloging varies from 40.2 to 74.3%. In contrast the overlap when only two years of cataloging is considered varies from 26.8% to 65.7%. Each library had the highest overlap with the Houston Library except Oklahoma while Houston was most similar to New Mexico for 77-80 and 77-83 data, and to San Antonio for

82-83 data and for 77-83 data when NLN titles were excluded.

Because Houston had the highest overlap for all publications and because it had both cataloged NLN publications and had the unique group of records in the WY 4A category, we did an additional overlap analysis of the Houston data. Table X compares the Houston overlap with NLM and the other libraries which supporting nursing schools. Excluding the WY 4A titles had the most impact on the overlap. Overlap increased from an average of 40.2% to 49.7% and brought five of the libraries to an overlap with Houston of more than 59%.

Potter (1982), in a review of overlap studies, has noted that studies of the extent to which libraries duplicate the holdings and acquisitions of other libraries have become common as cooperative and resource-sharing programs have become desirable. He also noted that the objectives and methodologies of these studies are often inconsistent, making comparisons and generalizations difficult. Evans et.al. (1977) reported that 86.7% of 25,622 OCLC titles in a 12 week cataloging period were owned by one library. Moore et.al.(1982) found that overlap in cataloged materials of eleven University of Wisconsin libraries from 1977 to 1979 varied from 18.16% to 31.99% for titles held in two or more locations. The findings of this study in the area of nursing show a much higher overlap, particularly as the number of years studied increased. A researcher looking at only 1982-1983 data of San Antonio would find only a 26% overlap. However the overlap for those years when examined using data from a much

longer period rises to 51.9%. The number of titles examined matters too. Because of local cataloging practices, Galveston had only 187 nursing records in the 82-83 database whereas San Antonio had 956. Thus 70.6% of Galveston's records were held by San Antonio but only 13.8% of San Antonio's were held by Galveston.

An important result of this study, then, is the findings related to overlap and the confirmation of the similarities of collections contrary to the findings of other recent studies. The authors plan to analyze the overlap in the non-nursing titles in the 1977-1983 period when time is available.

IMPACT OF CATALOGING PRACTICES

The third objective of the project was to measure the impact of cataloging practices on the volume count of nursing monographs. Volume count comes from the total number of monographs and bound journals in the Library collection. Usually pamphlets and individual issues of journals are not included in the volume count. Because there are many publications issued by the National League for Nursing (NLN), their treatment by a library can affect the volume count. Table V, referred to earlier, is a summary of nursing monographs by publisher. The titles published by NLN accounted for 280 of 2,683 titles, or 10% of the total titles. Table XI shows the effect on the volume size ranking of the nursing collections if NLN publications were not considered.

There are good reasons for treating the NLN publications as monographs and for treating them as serials. Jones found that there is not a clearly established mode of treatment.(Jones, 1984) Some libraries handle them as serials primarily because they are indexed by the International Nursing Index and referred to by series number rather than title. Treatment as a serial and shelving by title with the journal collection allows the nursing index user to go to the shelves without having to check a call number. On the other hand, the NLN publications are usually not issued serially, they vary in size, and they are superseded and thus do not easily fall within serial parameters.

Some libraries which catalog NLN publications do so selectively. Arkansas had cataloged 246 of the 280 titles, whereas New Mexico had cataloged 146 and Houston had cataloged 149. Selective cataloging may be reasonable since some of the NLN publications are only a few pages long and vary in content considerably. Although full cataloging is easily not justifiable for many of the NLN publications, the lack of a consistent treatment for all publications, many of which are cited, can make for difficulties for persons seeking these materials. Those libraries not cataloging NLN publications might consider analytics for them so they may be easily located by users as either journals or through the book catalog.

The summary by WY class number indicated that there were 308 tiles owned by Houston which were cataloged as WY 4A, Houston's local classification for Texas Women's University dissertations

and theses. If these titles were not included, Houston's nursing volume count would be similar to that of San Antonio. However, cataloging of the theses and dissertations of supporting institutions is a common practice although many do not have a separate local classification. Therefore each of the other libraries probably includes some local theses and dissertations in their volume count.

Although not affecting volume count, we were interested to see the variability in imprint dates among the titles. For example in Table III there were 334 titles published in 1982 and 244 in 1983. In Table IV there were 326 titles published in 1982 and 242 in 1983. However, Table IV included all of the records in Table III. The discrepancy occurs because the catalog records for a title may have an earlier data, particularly if Cataloging in Publication (CIP) data is used, and tne same title cataloged at a later date may have revised information. There were also a few 1984 titles cataloged in 1983 as is the case with the Adaptation nursing which was cataloged in San Antonio. Like General Motors, publishers have begun selling the next year's titles several months before the new year arrives... thus making the book seem even more up-to-date.

METHODOLOGY TEST

The fourth objective of the project was to test the methodology developed by Bowden and Comeaux to compare collections. Their methodology included disregarding year as a

comparison variable and utilizing thirty characters of the title (with initial article, subtitle, and author statement excluded) and pages. This was followed by visual scanning of the titles to identify other duplicate titles which were missed because of spelling and other variations. Figure 1 is an example of titles with variations.

There are two major problems with relying on computer matching on title and pages: (1) punctuation variations was not considered and (2) pages are often missing due to CIP cataloging. Several titles in Figure 1 (records 3-4, 9-10, 11-12), are examples of the variation of punctuation. Misspellings also occur as in records 19-20, 23-24, 25-26. In the title Amplification for the hearing impaired the pages are different probably because '456' was not completely entered. Use of roman numerals in records 29-30 and 31-32 can affect matches. Cardiovascular review in its first occurrence is an open entry.

Many of the collection analysis programs which are available depend only on matches by OCLC number. (Evans 1977, Amigos, 1984) However in the case of medical books there are many more duplications than usual as both MARC records and CATLINE records are entered into OCLC. Whitney reported in 1980 that "The current CATLINE tapes are now approaching a 70% duplication rate, since they are no longer bumped by LC MARC records."(HSCOCLCUG, 1980) Williams and MacLaury discuss methods of pairing duplicate records by creating title-date keys which overcome typographical and spelling errors.(Williams, 1979) In several tests of records,

Bowden and Comeaux by matching on 30 characters of the short title and pages reduced the number of duplicates which remained after the OCLC number matches. However the visual scanning is both time consuming and fraught with errors and should be minimized as even the correction process is time consuming.

The major factor in the ease of this analysis versus the previous analyses was the experience of Bowden and Comeaux who knew what to expect this time and were able to anticipate some of the problems. They also did not have to learn to program and to make numerous trial runs. There were still problems with the data including the initial reading of the tape which had been created on an IBM computer and subsequently loaded into a DEC computer. This almost became a comedy of errors as the DEC computer tape reading program, though set to expect fixed length records, was programmed to create variable length records. Paul Comeaux was of much assistance in this phase of the project.

Problems were experienced with the tape generation from Marcive. Although Marcive extracted the records from the TALON Union Catalog of Monographs database and produced a tape to specifications, the programmer erroneously used the publication place subfield of the imprint rather than the publisher name and thus had to regenerate the tape. Additional problems with the tape included non-OCLC records having the library name, edition, and material code in the OCLC number field instead of the appropriate fields; and the records for the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston having the code "TMBT" rather than the

expected code "TXUM". Bowden and Comeaux knew, for example, that the pages field would have to be converted because of varying formats, that author statements would have to be omitted, and that years would vary...all occurrences that had been learned by experience during the previous project.

It was much easier to work with a subset of the data rather than the complete data. The nursing titles amount to about 6 percent of the total records acquired which is a manageable number. At the start of the project there were problems in having enough available storage on the computer to manipulate the entire database which required about 13,000 disk pages. When a sort is done about three times this space is necessary and it was not always available so there had to be some maneuvering with storage to accommodate the files. Because of storage costs, files were reduced as quickly as possible to about 2000 disk pages.

The merger with the data from the previous NLM-funded project went smoothly. This data was in two files with different formats, so programs were written to convert the records to the same format as the new data. The new format was designed to provide more useful information. For example 39 characters of a series statement was often not adequate to identify whether the series was numbered, so the new format allowed 120 characters. The OCLC number was used in this project whereas, although it had been saved in the previous project, it was not used. Finally data was collected on more publishers in this project than the previous project where publishers were limited to those approved by the

TALON Cooperative Acquisitions Program.

IMPLICATIONS OF COLLECTION ANALYSIS

The project has raised some interesting questions and provided some insights into nursing collections. Fought reviewed the results from her vantage point as a nursing educator. She observed that most nursing faculty and students are unaware that books are added over a period of years as is shown in Table III. Persons preparing or updating bibliographies need to search for new additions to library collections with imprints from previous years rather than simply looking for publications issued since the last update.

Fought examined a listing of titles arranged by class and noted the tendency of users to identify subject classes which are frequently used and go directly to the shelf to browse rather than checking the catalog. When this is done they frequently miss works on similar subject areas which happen to be in different classifications. For example both WY 105 (Administration work) and WY 20 (Organization and administration) contain books appropriate for faculty, students, and practicing nurses relative to administration, mid-management, and supervision of patient care and health care personnel. Fought felt also it was difficult to locate the texts on nursing research (as differentiated from math and statistics). Nursing faculty are becoming more involved in their own research as well as the teaching of research to

undergraduate and graduate students and the availability and accessibility of books on research are critical.

Fought was surprised to find books on breastfeeding in pediatric as most nurses would look for this in the maternal child care area. This pattern will become even more prevalent in the future. Beginning with 1984 cataloging, the National Library of Medicine will classify works pertaining to clinical medicine written for nurses in the class number for the subject.(National Library of Medicine, 1984) This policy supersedes the previous practice of classifying all materials on clinical medicine which are written for nurses in the WY classification. The WY classification is now reserved for works which are actually about nursing. As a result of this change, clinical materials written for nurses will be integrated with other works on the same topic. It was felt by the National Library of Medicine and the various persons consulted on this decision, that the long term benefits of this policy will far outweigh the temporary inconvenience to the users. Fought's observations indicate a need for re-education of nursing students and faculty on the implications of this change to their information seeking habits.

The percentage overlap between collections intrigued Fought. She wondered whether geographic proximity of libraries affected the collections. Bowden and Comeaux were dubious that proximity has much effect as most libraries purchase materials to support the curriculum and rely on interlibrary loan for the more esotric titles. Other factors, primarily acquisitions budgets and

population served, shape library collections. Houston probably has the largest nursing collection because it serves two separate nursing schools and because it has a larger acquisitions budget than some of the other libraries in the study. Oklahoma had a small collection partially because they had small budgets for many years and could not afford to buy many books. All of the libraries represented are also supporting clinical nurses in teaching hospitals. It is possible that a comparison of collections between an academic health science center library and an academic library which does not support hospital staff would find different patterns of overlap. Another factor which affects overlap comparisons is the rate of cataloging for new titles. The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston Library uses a local cataloging system prior to entering their records in OCLC and this delayed the recording of their acquisitions for this project.

From the librarian's point of view this study provides the comparative data which can serve as feedback for evaluating current selection policy. The publisher reports will be used to evaluate the South Central Academic Medical Libraries' Cooperative Acquisitions Program which was expanded in 1984 to include nursing. Title reports will be used to check standard bibliographies on nursing.

The project has provided an excellent opportunity to discuss nursing books with a nursing faculty member and will inevitably lead to more profitable discussions as the project results and

implications are prepared for publication.

Lastly the project again demonstrated the complexities of library research and the difficulties of such research for the practicing librarian. Staffing shortages, programming errors, computer failures, new administrative responsibilities, and finally weather all combined to delay the project. We are convinced, however, that research into collections and their utilization, is necessary for librarians if they wish to respond to future develoments in information science.

SUMMARY

This project, to analyze the monographic collections in nursing in academic health science centers in the Southwest, was an ambitious undertaking with limited time. The investigators successfully manipulated available data which represented six years of cataloging to generate reports by year, publisher, class and overlap. No other study has been reported which examines data in detail over this period of time.

The study supports the results of the earlier study by Bowden and Comeaux (1984) which showed that academic health scince center libraries do not buy the same books. This is true even for a specific subject area such as nursing among collections supporting nursing schools. Overlap does increase with time as shown in Table VII with the increase in average overlap from 26.8% to 65.7% for 2 years cataloging data to 40.2% to 74.3% for 7 years cataloging data. This is due, in part, to the practice of adding books from earlier years to the collection as well as current year monographs.

When studies such as this one are based on cataloging data for specific time frames, the effects of delays in cataloging and recataloging of older materials should be considered when comparing collections. Individual cataloging of NLN publications can also heavily skew overlap results. Finally, the methodology used in manipulating data is very important. Matching strictly on OCLC number would have decreased overlap between the health science libraries we studied by as much as 25% due to duplicate

MARC and CATLINE records in OCLC. Matching again on some other factor such as comparing titles and pagination was crucial. On the other hand, the study shows a higher percentage of overlap than has been reported elsewhere. The significance of the overlap findings in both the nursing and non-nursing titles in the study will be reported elsewhere.

One of the aims of the Council on Library Resources has been to encourage librarians to work with faculty on matters affecting library performance. This project was very successful in that regard as the three investigators (two librarians and one nursing faculty member) worked together to analyze the findings of the study. Much remains to be done in this cooperative analysis which will occur as the authors begin the process of preparing the research results for publication.

The main question which arises from the study is "How are these books used?" It would be impossible to begin to answer that question if we didn't know something about the books. Reports have been generated from this study which will allow librarians and nursing faculty to look at the various subject areas in nursing and develop appropriate usage studies in the context of the academic programs. These results do not provide the answers to what should be in a "good" collection but are a start in the process. The comparative data on the nursing collection will be used in San Antonio as the UTHSCSA Nursing School begins its re-accreditation process. The results will help to develop rational guidelines on purchases of nursing materials. The

reports generated allow librarians and nursing faculty to have a handle on what is and what should be available in an academic nursing collection.

Nursing is an important area of health care and its literature is increasing steadily. This study is an important step in the management of nursing collection and thus in the effective utilization of scarce resources.

TABLE I

LIBRARY HOLDINGS RELATED TO NURSING

	Abbreviation	NAME	HOLDINGS 1977-81	HOLDINGS 1982-83	HOLDINGS 1977-83
*	ARK	Library University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	716	727	1141
	TUL	Rudolph Matas Medical Library Tulane University Medical Center New Orleans, LA	15	10	25
	SH	Library Louisiana State University Medical Center at Shreveport Shreveport, LA	240	105	346
*	NO	Library Louisiana State University Medical Center New Orleans, LA	391	210	600
*	NM	Medical Center Library Univ. of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM	735	358	1067
*	OK	Library University of Oklahoma Health Science Center Oklahoma City, OK	141	342	474
	OKT	Library University of Oklahoma Tulsa Medical Center Tulsa, OK	0	4	4
	ORU	Health Sciences Library Oral Roberts University Tulsa, OK	0	212	212
	DA	Library Univ. of Texas Health Science Center-Dallas Dallas, TX	48	80	126
**	HO	Library Houston Academy of Medicine/Texas Medical Ctr Houston, TX	1061	712	1615
*	LB	Library of the Health Sciences Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center Lubbock, TX	342	472	784
*	SA	Library Univ. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio San Antonio, TX	555	956	1152

(continued)

TABLE I (page 2)

Abbreviation	NAME	HOLDINGS 1977-81	1982-83	1977-83
* GAL	Moody Medical Library University of Texas Medical Branch Galveston, TX	558	187	740
TCO	Library Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine Fort Worth, TX	0	23	23
A & M	Medical Sciences Library Texas A & M University College Station, TX	0	31	31
TMA	Library Texas Medical Association Austin, TX	6	0	6
+ NLM	National Library of Medicine Bethesda, MD	1194	0	1179
TOTAL		1720	1860	2683

* Support School of Nursing at their institution.
** Support Schools of Nursing at Texas Women's University and at University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
+ Data for 1982-83 Cataloging not available for the study.

TABLE II

NURSING TITLES IN TALON AHSC LIBRARIES BY YEAR
1977-1980 CATALOGING DATA
WITH NUMBER OF TITLES HELD BY EACH LIBRARY FOR EACH YEAR
JAN 30, 1985

YEAR		COUNT	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	TMA	NLM
1977	N	393	163	8	90	78	156	21	0	0	10	218	67	124	130	0	0	1	274
	%	22.8	22.8	53.3	37.5	19.9	21.2	14.9	****	****	20.8	20.5	19.6	22.3	23.3	****	****	.0	.0
1978	N	454	204	3	81	102	190	29	0	0	12	307	126	143	142	0	0	2	303
	%	26.4	28.5	20.0	33.8	26.1	25.9	20.6	****	****	25.0	28.9	36.8	25.8	25.4	****	****	.0	.0
1979	N	465	183	1	51	109	211	33	0	0	13	311	105	152	135	0	0	2	317
	%	27.0	25.6	6.7	21.3	27.9	28.7	23.4	****	****	27.1	29.3	30.7	27.4	24.2	****	****	.0	.0
1980	N	408	166	3	18	102	178	58	0	0	13	225	44	136	151	0	0	1	300
	%	23.7	23.2	20.0	7.5	26.1	24.2	41.1	****	****	27.1	21.2	12.9	24.5	27.1	****	****	.0	.0
TOTAL		1720	716	15	240	391	735	141	0	0	48	1061	342	555	558	0	0	6	1194

TABLE III

NURSING TITLES IN TALON AHSC LIBRARIES BY YEAR
1982-1983 CATALOGING DATA
WITH NUMBER OF TITLES HELD BY EACH LIBRARY FOR EACH YEAR
JAN 28, 1985

YEAR		COUNT	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	TMA	NLM
1977	N	211	69	0	1	1	4	15	0	4	1	158	27	24	0	0	0	0	0
	%	11.3	9.5	.0	1.0	.5	1.1	4.4	.0	1.9	1.3	22.2	5.7	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1978	N	204	96	1	2	2	8	41	0	3	0	43	16	70	1	2	1	0	1
	%	11.0	13.2	10.0	1.9	1.0	2.2	12.0	.0	1.4	.0	6.0	3.4	7.3	.5	8.7	3.2	.0	.0
1979	N	236	90	0	5	0	4	36	0	3	5	13	13	159	0	2	1	0	0
	%	12.7	12.4	.0	4.8	.0	1.1	10.5	.0	1.4	6.3	1.8	2.8	16.6	.0	8.7	3.2	.0	.0
1980	N	314	84	1	10	7	18	40	1	18	3	81	22	166	1	1	6	0	0
	%	16.9	11.6	10.0	9.5	3.3	5.0	11.7	25.0	8.5	3.8	11.4	4.7	17.4	.5	4.3	19.4	.0	.0
1981	N	305	101	2	26	24	44	57	0	60	23	66	61	194	4	7	5	0	5
	%	16.4	13.9	20.0	24.8	11.4	12.3	16.7	.0	28.3	28.8	9.3	12.9	20.3	2.1	30.4	16.1	.0	.0
1982	N	334	161	4	35	89	142	83	0	83	24	199	172	181	57	9	12	0	13
	%	18.0	22.1	40.0	33.3	42.4	39.7	24.3	.0	39.2	30.0	27.9	36.4	18.9	30.5	39.1	38.7	.0	.0
1983	N	244	122	2	26	84	127	69	3	41	24	148	150	153	124	2	6	0	9
	%	13.1	16.8	20.0	24.8	40.0	35.5	20.2	75.0	19.3	30.0	20.8	31.8	16.0	66.3	8.7	19.4	.0	.0
1984	N	12	4	0	0	3	11	1	0	0	0	4	11	9	0	0	0	0	0
	%	.6	.6	.0	.0	1.4	3.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.6	2.3	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
TOTAL		1860	727	10	105	210	358	342	4	212	80	712	472	956	187	23	31	0	28

TABLE IV

NURSING TITLES IN TALON AHSC LIBRARIES BY YEAR
1977-1983 CATALOGING DATA
WITH NUMBER OF TITLES HELD BY EACH LIBRARY FOR EACH YEAR
JAN 30, 1985

YEAR		COUNT	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	TMA	NLM
1977	N	403	161	8	89	76	151	34	0	4	11	263	79	126	124	0	0	1	263
	%	15.0	14.1	32.0	25.7	12.7	14.2	7.2	.0	1.9	8.7	16.3	10.1	10.9	16.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
1978	N	456	208	4	83	101	188	67	0	3	12	308	130	147	141	2	1	2	289
	%	17.0	18.2	16.0	24.0	16.8	17.6	14.1	.0	1.4	9.5	19.1	16.6	12.8	19.1	8.7	3.2	.0	.0
1979	N	469	194	1	55	106	206	67	0	3	16	313	112	166	134	2	1	2	306
	%	17.5	17.0	4.0	15.9	17.7	19.3	14.1	.0	1.4	12.7	19.4	14.3	14.4	18.1	8.7	3.2	.0	.0
1980	N	475	179	4	27	100	190	95	1	19	15	300	64	172	140	1	6	1	283
	%	17.7	15.7	16.0	7.8	16.7	17.8	20.0	25.0	9.0	11.9	18.6	8.2	14.9	18.9	4.3	19.4	.0	.0
1981	N	300	109	2	28	37	49	57	0	59	23	74	63	196	16	7	5	0	14
	%	11.2	9.6	8.0	8.1	6.2	4.6	12.0	.0	27.8	18.3	4.6	8.0	17.0	2.2	30.4	16.1	.0	.0
1982	N	326	162	4	35	91	143	82	0	83	24	200	172	182	57	9	12	0	14
	%	12.2	14.2	16.0	10.1	15.2	13.4	17.3	.0	39.2	19.0	12.4	21.9	15.8	7.7	39.1	38.7	.0	.0
1983	N	242	124	2	29	86	129	71	3	41	25	153	153	154	128	2	6	0	10
	%	9.0	10.9	8.0	8.4	14.3	12.1	15.0	75.0	19.3	19.8	9.5	19.5	13.4	17.3	8.7	19.4	.0	.0
1984	N	12	4	0	0	3	11	1	0	0	0	4	11	9	0	0	0	0	0
	%	.4	.4	.0	.0	.5	1.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	1.4	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
TOTAL		2683	1141	25	346	600	1067	474	4	212	126	1615	784	1152	740	23	31	6	1179

TABLE V

PUBLISHERS OF NURSING TITLES IN TALON AHSC LIBRARIES
WITH NUMBER OF TITLES HELD BY EACH LIBRARY FOR EACH PUBLISHER
JAN 31, 1985

PUBLISHER	NUMBER	ARK	TUL	SH	ND	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM
ADDISON WESLEY	22	6	0	2	4	7	6	0	1	1	11	7	12	9	0	0	0	7
ANA	73	10	0	1	0	19	9	0	7	0	35	24	48	3	1	0	0	35
APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFT	93	54	3	16	48	68	31	0	11	8	73	43	78	56	1	5	1	42
ARCO	17	2	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	10	7	4	10	0	0	0	11
ASPEN	44	23	3	9	14	22	11	0	14	8	25	23	28	18	1	1	1	17
BALLINGER	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
BASIC BOOKS	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLACKWELL	9	1	1	4	2	6	1	0	0	0	3	2	4	6	0	0	0	9
BRADY	26	15	0	1	12	16	8	0	4	1	19	15	15	13	0	0	0	8
BUTTERWORTH	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
CAMBRIDGE UNIV PRESS	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE	71	21	0	11	6	28	6	0	2	3	25	27	26	47	1	3	0	36
COLUMBIA UNIV PRESS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DAVIS	11	7	0	7	4	7	4	0	0	0	10	6	9	8	0	0	0	9
ELSEVIER	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
GREEN	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
GRUNE & STRATTON	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
HARPER & ROW	3	3	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	-2	0	0	0	3
HEINEMANN	16	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
HUMAN SCIENCES	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
LANGE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIPPINCOTT	92	66	2	34	45	53	48	1	12	9	62	48	70	50	2	2	0	43
LISS (ALAN LISS)	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1

PUBLISHERS OF NURSING TITLES. TABLE V (page 2)

PUBLISHER	NUMBER	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM
LITTLE,BROWN	57	48	0	13	36	42	25	0	5	1	47	36	47	35	0	0	0	35
MACMILLAN	27	13	1	4	8	10	9	0	1	0	13	9	15	17	0	0	0	20
MASSON	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
McGRAW-HILL	103	71	1	40	56	62	38	0	6	2	73	55	74	58	0	1	0	74
MEDICAL ECONOMICS	34	7	0	3	1	11	9	0	1	1	24	19	21	15	0	1	0	13
MOSBY	236	178	6	78	141	156	98	2	23	25	167	135	186	138	4	6	2	133
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING	280	246	0	5	2	146	0	0	47	1	149	27	8	4	0	0	0	138
OELGESCHLAGER, GUNN & HEIN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PERGAMON	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PITMAN MEDICAL	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
PLENUM	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PRENTICE HALL	29	19	0	3	13	12	10	0	3	2	15	11	20	12	0	0	0	12
RAVEN	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
RESTON	36	17	0	3	17	27	11	0	6	2	27	24	21	21	0	0	0	8
SAUNDERS	78	45	2	24	26	36	27	0	4	4	45	33	43	36	1	3	0	47
SLACK	16	8	0	0	4	9	1	0	6	0	11	5	8	1	0	0	0	7
SPRINGER	44	21	0	5	24	27	6	0	4	1	30	20	32	26	0	0	0	19
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, COLUMBIA	10	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	5	3	0	0	0	6
THOMAS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
U.S. GOVERNMENT	88	21	2	1	0	29	20	0	2	5	36	11	23	1	1	0	0	53
UNIVERSITY PARK PRESS	5	3	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	3
VAN NOSTRAND	10	4	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	8	3	6	5	0	0	0	8

PUBLISHERS OF NURSING TITLES. TABLE V (page 3)

PUBLISHER	NUMBER	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM
WILEY	78	54	1	21	42	47	22	1	8	16	61	48	64	49	0	2	0	35
WILLIAMS & WILKINS	5	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	5
WRIGHT/PSG	9	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	0	0	0	6
YEARBOOK	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
(MISC. OTHER PUBLISHERS)	1023	166	3	43	77	190	65	0	40	28	606	134	257	78	8	7	2	298
TOTALS FOR ALL PUBLISHERS	2683	1141	25	346	600	1067	474	4	212	126	1615	784	1152	740	23	31	6	1179

TABLE VI

NURSING TITLES IN TALON AHSC LIBRARIES
CALL NUMBER SUMMARY REPORT
1977-1984 IMPRINTS
JAN 30, 1985

		N	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOTAL
	(NO CLASSIFICATION)	29	8	0	4	4	7	3	0	1	1	10	6	11	4	0	0	0	6	59
4t	(JOURNAL SHELVES)	8	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	3	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	25
BF	PSYCHOLOGY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HA	STATISTICS	3	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	17
HF	COMMERCE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HQ	FAMILY. MARRIAGE. WOMAN.	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
PC	LITERATURE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
QA	MATHEMATICS	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	9
QC	PHYSICS	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
QH	NATURAL HISTORY. BIOLOGY.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
QS	HUMAN ANATOMY. EMBRYOLOGY.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	7
QT	HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. HYGIENE.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
QU	BIOCHEMISTRY.	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	12
QV	PHARMACOLOGY.	52	27	1	16	17	29	14	0	2	5	29	28	27	23	0	0	0	27	218
QW	BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY.	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	4	11

NURSING TITLES BY CALL NUMBER - SUMMARY. TABLE VI (page 2)

		N	ARK	TUL	SH	ND	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOTAL
QY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.	11	5	0	2	1	5	4	0	0	2	8	7	7	4	0	0	0	1	45
QZ	PATHOLOGY.	4	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	4	4	0	0	0	2	25
RB	PATHOLOGY.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
RT	NURSING.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SF	VETERINARY MEDICINE.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
W	MEDICAL PROFESSION.	65	31	1	7	4	11	11	0	2	6	13	12	12	2	2	2	0	21	116
W1	PERIODICALS	21	12	0	1	4	9	3	0	5	1	8	8	10	3	1	0	0	6	65
W3	CONFERENCES	7	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	15
WA	PUBLIC HEALTH	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
WB	PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	18	5	1	3	6	6	3	0	0	1	7	7	10	7	0	0	0	9	56
WC	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
WD	DISEASES. POISONING. AVIATION	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WE	MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	4	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	15
WF	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
WG	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
WH	HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WJ	UROGENITAL SYSTEM	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

NURSING TITLES BY CALL NUMBER - SUMMARY. TABLE VI (page 3)

		N	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOTAL
WK	ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
WL	NERVOUS SYSTEM	4	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	17
WM	PSYCHIATRY	6	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	10
WO	SURGERY	4	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	14
WP	GYNECOLOGY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
WQ	OBSTETRICS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
WR	DERMATOLOGY	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
WS	PEDIATRICS	6	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
WT	GERIATRICS. CHRONIC DISEASES.	14	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	4	3	5	1	0	1	0	6	27
WU	DENTISTRY. ORAL SURGERY.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
WX	HOSPITALS	41	5	1	1	1	10	5	0	0	4	10	5	10	3	2	2	0	24	59
WY	NURSING	2300	992	20	300	541	940	422	4	190	96	1476	679	1009	669	17	24	5	1025	7384
WZ	HISTORY OF MEDICINE.	8	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	18
Z	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
ZW	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEDICINE.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
ZWY	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NURSING.	17	9	0	0	2	9	1	0	2	1	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	9	40
TOTAL - ALL ITEMS		2683	1141	25	346	600	1067	474	4	212	126	1615	784	1152	740	23	31	6	1179	8346

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TABLE VII

NURSING TITLES IN TALON AHSC LIBRARIES
WY SUMMARY REPORT
1977-1984 IMPRINTS
JAN 31, 1985

			MAX	ARK	TUL	SH	ND	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOT
WY	NURSING	N	24	7	1	1	5	9	3	0	4	0	12	6	10	5	1	0	0	9	64
		%	.9	.6	4.0	.3	.8	.8	.6	.0	1.9	.0	.7	.8	.9	.7	4.3	0	.0	.8	.8
WY	1 NURSING - SOCIETIES	N	13	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	14
		%	.5	.6	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	0	.5	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.2
WY	4 NURSING -	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
WY	5 NURSING - COLLECTIONS	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		%	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
WY	9 NURSING - ADDRESSES ESSAYS	N	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
		%	.1	.1	.0	.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.5	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1
WY	11 NURSING - HISTORY	N	23	8	0	4	9	11	6	0	1	8	16	5	12	11	0	3	0	13	94
		%	.9	.7	.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	.0	.5	6.3	1.0	.6	1.0	1.5	.0	3.0	.0	1.1	1.1
WY	13 DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPEDIAS	N	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
		%	.1	.1	.0	.3	.2	.1	.2	0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1
WY	16 NURSING AS A PROFESSION	N	78	43	0	4	19	34	15	0	13	2	43	22	35	15	1	1	0	37	247
		%	2.9	3.8	.0	1.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	.0	6.1	1.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.0	4.3	1.0	.0	3.1	2.9
WY	17 ATLASES, PICTORAL WORKS.	N	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
		%	.1	.1	.0	.3	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.8	.1	0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1
WY	18 NURSING - EDUCATION	N	378	172	2	30	37	132	48	0	42	10	220	87	117	104	2	1	0	210	1004
		%	14.1	15.1	8.0	8.7	6.2	12.4	10.1	.0	19.8	7.9	13.6	11.1	10.2	14.1	8.7	1.0	.0	17.8	12.0
WY	19 SCHOOLS OF NURSING	N	18	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	23
		%	.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.5	.0	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3

NURSING TITLES BY CALL NUMBER - SUMMARY. TABLE VII (page 2)

			MAX	ARK	TUL	SH	ND	NM	OK	OKT	OPU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOT
WY	20 ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRA	N	61	31	0	10	21	34	19	0	10	3	37	18	30	16	0	0	0	22	229
		%	2.3	2.7	.0	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.0	0	4.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	.0	0	0	1.9	2.7
WY	21 NURSING - LICENSURE CERTIFI	N	9	5	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	24
		%	.3	.4	.0	.3	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.3	.3	.0	.0	0	0	.5	.3
WY	22 NURSING - DIRECTORIES	N	26	12	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	14	6	8	0	1	1	0	4	49
		%	1.0	1.1	.0	.3	.0	.3	.2	.0	.9	.0	.9	.8	.7	.0	4.3	1.0	0	.3	.6
WY	26 NURSING -	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
WY	29 NURSING - EMPLOYMENT	N	15	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	8	4	7	2	0	0	0	7	33
		%	.6	.3	4.0	.0	.2	.3	.4	.0	.9	.0	.5	.5	.6	.3	.0	.0	.0	.6	.4
WY	30 NURSING - PERSONNEL MANAGEM	N	5	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	15
		%	.2	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2
WY	31 NURSING - STATISTICS SURVE	N	24	5	0	0	1	8	3	0	0	2	14	3	7	1	2	0	0	9	46
		%	.9	.4	.0	.0	.2	.7	.6	.0	.0	1.6	.9	.4	.6	.1	8.7	.0	.0	.8	.5
WY	32 NURSING - LAWS	N	6	3	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	21
		%	.2	.3	.0	.0	.3	.2	.6	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3
WY	33 NURSING - DISCUSSION OF LAW	N	20	10	1	2	8	11	4	0	2	1	12	10	12	5	0	0	1	11	79
		%	.7	.9	4.0	.6	1.3	1.0	.8	.0	.9	.8	.7	1.3	1.0	.7	.0	.0	16.7	.9	.9
WY	4A NURSING -	N	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
		%	11.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	19.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.7
WY	77 ECONOMICS OF NURSING	N	15	3	0	0	2	6	3	0	2	0	7	3	6	0	0	0	0	6	32
		%	.6	.3	.0	.0	.3	.6	.6	.0	.9	.0	.4	.4	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.4
WY	85 NURSING ETHICS	N	23	12	0	3	6	13	5	0	5	4	15	8	16	6	0	0	0	13	93
		%	.9	1.1	.0	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	.0	2.4	3.2	.9	1.0	1.4	.8	.0	.0	.0	1.1	1.1

NURSING TITLES BY CALL NUMBER - SUMMARY. TABLE VII (page 3)

			MAX	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	OA	HO	LR	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOT
WY 86	NURSING PHILOSOPHY	N	24	21	0	1	15	12	5	0	6	0	16	9	19	10	0	1	0	8	115
		%	.9	1.8	.0	.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	.0	2.8	.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	0	1.0	.0	.7	1.4
WY 87	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS. REL	N	106	61	0	21	49	62	25	0	12	4	72	44	75	42	0	0	1	60	468
		%	4.0	5.3	.0	6.1	8.2	5.8	5.3	.0	5.7	3.2	4.5	5.6	6.5	5.7	0	.0	16.7	5.1	5.6
WY 100	GENERAL WORKS OF NURSING PR	N	208	113	3	39	74	120	50	1	12	9	132	94	119	80	4	3	0	103	853
		%	7.8	9.9	12.0	11.3	12.3	11.2	10.5	25.0	5.7	7.1	8.2	12.0	10.3	10.8	17.4	3.0	.0	8.7	10.2
WY 101	GENERAL WORKS. PRIMARY NUR	N	17	9	0	1	5	5	2	0	1	1	11	3	8	4	0	0	0	8	50
		%	.6	.8	.0	.3	.8	.5	.4	.0	.5	.8	.7	.4	.7	.5	0	.0	.0	.7	.6
WY 105	ADMINISTRATIVE WORK. SUPER	N	94	52	2	11	28	42	26	1	14	4	57	31	50	31	0	0	0	51	349
		%	3.5	4.6	8.0	3.2	4.7	3.9	5.5	25.0	6.6	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	.0	.0	.0	4.3	4.2
WY 106	COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING.	N	35	21	1	4	14	17	13	1	5	0	17	11	22	14	0	0	0	17	140
		%	1.3	1.8	4.0	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.7	25.0	2.4	.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	0	.0	.0	1.4	1.7
WY 108	PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.	N	8	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	12
		%	.3	.2	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0	.8	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.1
WY 113	SCHOOL NURSING.	N	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
		%	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0
WY 115	HOME CARE SERVICES.	N	25	13	1	0	2	9	2	0	2	1	15	2	5	3	0	0	1	15	56
		%	.9	1.1	4.0	.0	.3	.8	.4	.0	.9	.8	.9	.3	.4	.4	.0	.0	16.7	1.3	.7
WY 125	INSTITUTIONAL NURSING. TEAM	N	10	3	0	0	2	4	1	0	4	1	6	2	6	1	0	0	0	3	30
		%	.4	.3	.0	.0	.3	.4	.2	.0	1.9	.8	.4	.3	.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.3	.4
WY 128	NURSE PRACTITIONERS. NURSE	N	25	15	0	5	4	15	6	0	0	0	14	6	15	9	0	0	1	13	90
		%	.9	1.3	.0	1.4	.7	1.4	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.9	.8	1.3	1.2	.0	.0	16.7	1.1	1.1
WY 130	GOVERNMENTAL NURSING SERVIC	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		%	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

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NURSING TITLES BY CALL NUMBER - SUMMARY. TABLE VII (page 4)

		MAX	ARK	TUL	SH	ND	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	A&M	AU	NLM	TOT
WY 141 INDUSTRIAL NURSING	N	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	5
	%	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1
WY 150 NURSING TECHNICS IN SPECIAL	N	61	33	1	21	28	33	21	0	4	2	38	27	41	25	0	0	0	35	274
	%	2.3	2.9	4.0	6.1	4.7	3.1	4.4	.0	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	.0	.0	.0	3.0	3.3
WY 151 NURSE ANESTHETISTS	N	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	13
	%	.1	.1	.0	.3	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.4	.2	.3	.0	.0	0	.1	.2
WY 152 GERIATRIC & CHRONIC DISEASE	N	118	52	0	19	34	72	29	1	10	11	74	44	79	54	1	7	0	62	487
	%	4.4	4.6	.0	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.1	25.0	4.7	8.7	4.6	5.6	6.9	7.3	4.3	7.0	.0	5.3	5.8
WY 153 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE NURSIN	N	6	2	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	0	1	0	5	22
	%	.2	.2	.0	.3	.3	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	.3	.4	.0	1.0	.0	.4	.3
WY 154 CRITICAL CARE, INTENSIVE CA	N	42	21	1	6	15	18	14	0	6	1	23	20	27	15	1	2	0	17	170
	%	1.6	1.8	4.0	1.7	2.5	1.7	3.0	.0	2.8	.8	1.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	4.3	2.0	.0	1.4	2.0
WY 155 ENDODRINE DISEASE NURSING.	N	4	2	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	19
	%	.1	.2	.0	.3	.5	.2	.4	.0	.5	.0	.1	.3	.3	.1	.0	0	.0	.2	.2
WY 156 CANCER NURSING.	N	70	29	1	17	20	38	12	0	4	1	35	28	38	29	1	0	0	42	253
	%	2.6	2.5	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.6	2.5	.0	1.9	.8	2.2	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.3	0	.0	3.6	3.0
WY 157 OBSTETRICAL NURSING.	N	78	39	1	17	23	36	22	0	2	5	47	32	46	38	1	1	0	40	310
	%	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.9	3.8	3.4	4.6	.0	.9	4.0	2.9	4.1	4.0	5.1	4.3	1.0	.0	3.4	3.7
WY 158 OPHTHALMIC NURSING	N	8	8	0	3	6	8	4	0	0	0	6	5	6	6	0	1	0	6	53
	%	.3	.7	.0	.9	1.0	.7	.8	.0	.0	.0	.4	.6	.5	.8	.0	1.0	.0	.5	.6
WY 159 PEDIATRIC NURSING. ADOLESC	N	72	46	2	20	28	42	24	0	6	7	43	31	50	31	1	0	0	40	331
	%	2.7	4.0	8.0	5.8	4.7	3.9	5.1	.0	2.8	5.6	2.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	.0	.0	3.4	3.9
WY 160 PSYCHIATRIC NURSING. NEURO	N	120	64	1	32	46	68	27	0	10	8	75	63	70	62	0	2	0	66	528
	%	4.5	5.6	4.0	9.2	7.7	6.4	5.7	.0	4.7	6.3	4.6	8.0	6.1	8.4	.0	2.0	.0	5.6	6.3

NURSING TITLES BY CALL NUMBER - SUMMARY. TABLE VII (page 5)

		MAX	ARK	TUL	SH	NO	NM	OK	OKT	ORU	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	TCO	ASM	AU	NLM	TOT
WY 161 SURGICAL NURSING.	N	41	19	1	10	14	24	8	0	2	1	26	16	22	17	0	0	1	30	161
	%	1.5	1.7	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.7	.0	.9	.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.3	.0	0	16.7	2.5	1.9
WY 162 OPERATING ROOM TECHNICS	N	16	6	0	1	3	7	3	0	1	2	8	5	8	5	0	0	0	6	49
	%	.6	.5	.0	.3	.5	.7	.6	.0	.5	1.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	.0	0	.0	.5	.6
WY 163 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASES	N	6	4	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	2	5	3	4	3	0	0	0	3	30
	%	.2	.4	.0	.6	.7	.3	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.0	0	.0	.3	.4
WY 164 UROLOGICAL NURSING	N	15	7	0	5	5	6	5	0	0	2	9	8	9	6	0	0	0	7	62
	%	.6	.6	.0	1.4	.8	.6	1.1	.0	.0	1.6	.6	1.0	.8	.8	.0	0	.0	.6	.7
WY 193 NURSES' AIDES	N	7	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	6	14
	%	.3	.1	.0	.6	.0	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	.4	.0	.0	.0	.5	.2
WY 195 PRACTICAL NURSING	N	10	5	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	4	3	2	5	0	0	0	6	27
	%	.4	.4	.0	.6	.2	.3	.2	.0	.0	.8	.2	.4	.2	.7	.0	.0	.0	.5	.3
WY 200 HOME NURSING.	N	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
	%	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	4.3	.0	.0	.2	.0
WY 300 NURSING BY COUNTRY.	N	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
	%	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
TOTAL - ALL ITEMS		2300	992	20	300	541	940	422	4	190	96	1476	679	1009	669	17	24	5	1025	7384

TABLE VIII

OVERLAP BETWEEN NURSING COLLECTIONS
TALON AHSC LIBRARIES
FEB 4, 1985

LIBRARY	DATA	ARK	TU	ND	SH	NM	ORU	OK	OKT	A&M	TCOM	TMA	DA	HO	LB	SA	GAL	NLM	AVRG	NUMBER
ARK	7783	100.0	1.8	43.9	23.2	69.0	11.0	30.8	.4	1.5	1.0	.3	6.5	72.0	45.9	61.3	43.6	56.1	27.4	1141
TU	7783	84.0	100.0	64.0	64.0	80.0	.0	60.0	.0	.0	8.0	4.0	20.0	92.0	68.0	84.0	64.0	76.0	48.0	25
ND	7783	83.5	2.7	100.0	33.7	85.3	12.2	41.8	.7	1.7	.8	.7	8.3	88.7	65.0	86.5	69.0	66.0	38.7	600
SH	7783	76.6	4.6	58.4	100.0	79.5	5.2	39.0	.6	1.4	1.4	.3	6.6	82.4	63.3	79.5	67.3	76.0	37.9	346
NM	7783	73.8	1.9	48.0	25.8	100.0	10.7	29.8	.4	2.1	1.1	.4	6.4	78.4	51.5	65.8	49.6	64.5	29.7	1067
ORU	7783	59.4	.0	34.4	8.5	53.8	100.0	25.5	1.4	2.8	1.9	.0	8.0	56.6	47.2	59.4	25.5	13.7	25.5	212
OK	7783	74.1	3.2	53.0	28.5	67.1	11.4	100.0	.8	2.5	2.1	.2	9.5	75.5	58.9	78.3	53.0	51.5	34.6	474
OKT	7783	100.0	.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	4
A&M	7783	54.8	.0	32.3	19.4	71.0	19.4	38.7	.0	100.0	3.2	.0	12.9	74.2	51.6	71.0	41.9	32.3	32.3	31
TCOM	7783	47.8	8.7	21.7	21.7	52.2	17.4	43.5	.0	4.3	100.0	.0	13.0	60.9	47.8	69.6	17.4	26.1	30.4	23
TMA	7783	50.0	16.7	66.7	16.7	66.7	.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	50.0	83.3	66.7	100.0	33.3	6
DA	7783	58.7	4.0	39.7	19.8	54.0	13.5	35.7	.0	3.2	2.4	.8	100.0	68.3	57.1	73.8	43.7	39.7	31.7	126
HO	7783	50.8	1.4	32.9	17.6	51.8	7.4	22.2	.2	1.4	.9	.3	5.3	100.0	37.0	48.4	38.6	47.7	21.1	1615
LB	7783	66.8	2.2	49.7	27.9	70.2	12.8	35.6	.4	2.0	1.4	.4	9.2	76.3	100.0	73.3	53.6	47.4	32.1	784
SA	7783	60.8	1.8	45.1	23.9	60.9	10.9	32.2	.3	1.9	1.4	.4	8.1	67.8	49.9	100.0	46.4	48.3	27.4	1152
GAL	7783	67.2	2.2	55.9	31.5	71.5	7.3	33.9	.5	1.8	.5	.5	7.4	84.3	56.8	72.3	100.0	71.1	33.0	740
NLM	7783	54.3	1.6	33.6	22.3	58.4	2.5	20.7	.1	.8	.5	.5	4.2	65.4	31.6	47.2	44.6	100.0	19.3	1179

Data for this report covers titles with imprints 1977-1984 cataloged 1977-1983, inclusive.
AVRG column excludes data for NLM.

BOWDEN 43

TABLE IX

OVERLAP BETWEEN NURSING COLLECTIONS
TALON AHSC LIBRARIES WITH NURSING SCHOOLS
FEB 4, 1985

LIBRARY	DATA	ARK	NO	NM	OK	HO	LB	SA	GAL	AVRG	NUMBER
ARK	77-80	100.0	46.6	76.5	14.5	75.4	36.3	52.9	51.4	50.6	716
ARK	77-83	100.0	43.9	69.0	30.8	72.0	45.9	61.3	43.6	52.3	1141
ARK	82-83	100.0	20.5	31.4	26.5	40.3	33.7	51.4	15.3	31.4	727
ARK	NO NLN	100.0	55.8	72.5	39.2	75.8	56.4	77.5	55.1	61.8	895
NO	77-80	85.4	100.0	89.5	21.5	90.5	54.0	83.9	82.6	72.4	391
NO	77-83	83.5	100.0	85.3	41.8	88.7	65.0	86.5	69.0	74.3	600
NO	82-83	71.0	100.0	72.4	44.3	77.6	72.9	81.0	40.0	65.7	210
NO	NO NLN	83.4	100.0	85.5	42.0	88.6	65.2	86.8	69.2	74.4	598
NM	77-80	74.6	47.6	100.0	15.1	76.2	37.4	59.5	54.8	52.1	735
NM	77-83	73.8	48.0	100.0	29.8	78.4	51.5	65.8	49.6	56.7	1067
NM	82-83	63.7	42.5	100.0	34.1	65.9	69.0	70.4	31.0	53.9	358
NM	NO NLN	70.3	100.0	100.0	34.5	79.3	57.9	75.8	56.9	67.8	923
OK	77-80	73.8	59.6	78.7	100.0	85.1	47.5	74.5	71.6	70.2	141
OK	77-83	74.1	53.0	67.1	100.0	75.5	58.9	78.3	53.0	65.6	474
OK	82-83	56.4	27.2	35.7	100.0	44.4	43.3	70.2	19.9	42.4	342
OK	NO NLN	74.1	53.0	67.1	100.0	75.5	58.9	78.3	53.0	65.6	474
HO	77-80	50.9	33.4	52.8	11.3	100.0	27.0	42.0	42.5	37.1	1061
HO	77-83	50.8	32.9	51.8	22.2	100.0	37.0	48.4	38.6	40.2	1615
HO	82-83	41.2	22.9	33.1	21.3	100.0	39.5	43.0	20.9	31.7	712
HO	NO NLN	46.9	36.7	50.6	24.8	100.0	40.7	53.6	42.9	42.3	1446
LB	77-80	76.0	61.7	80.4	19.6	83.9	100.0	72.8	74.6	67.0	342
LB	77-83	66.8	49.7	70.2	35.6	76.3	100.0	73.3	53.6	60.8	784
LB	82-83	51.9	32.4	52.3	31.4	59.5	100.0	66.7	28.8	46.2	472
LB	NO NLN	66.7	51.5	70.5	36.9	77.8	100.0	75.6	55.4	62.1	757
SA	77-80	68.3	59.1	78.7	18.9	80.4	44.9	100.0	69.0	59.8	555
SA	77-83	60.8	45.1	60.9	32.2	67.8	49.9	100.0	46.4	51.9	1152
SA	82-83	39.1	17.8	26.4	25.1	32.0	32.9	100.0	13.8	26.8	956
SA	NO NLN	60.7	45.4	61.2	32.4	67.7	50.0	100.0	46.8	52.0	1144
GAL	77-80	65.9	57.9	72.2	18.1	80.8	45.7	68.6	100.0	58.4	558
GAL	77-83	67.2	55.9	71.5	33.9	84.3	56.8	72.3	100.0	63.1	740
GAL	82-83	59.4	44.9	59.4	36.4	79.7	72.7	70.6	100.0	60.4	187
GAL	NO NLN	67.0	56.3	71.3	34.1	84.4	56.9	72.7	100.0	63.2	736

Data for this report covers titles with imprints 1977-1984.
77-80 lines represent data cataloged 1977-1981.
77-83 lines represent data cataloged 1977-1983, inclusive.
82-83 lines represent data cataloged 1982-1983, inclusive.
NO NLN lines represent data cataloged 1977-1983 excluding National League of Nursing publications.

TABLE X

OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSTON AND OTHER
TALON AHSC LIBRARIES WITH NURSING SCHOOLS
FEB 4, 1985

LIBRARY	DATA	ARK	NO	NM	OK	HO	LB	SA	GAL	AVRG	NUMBER
HO	77-80	50.9	33.4	52.8	11.3	100.0	27.0	42.0	42.5	37.1	1061
HO	77-83	50.8	32.9	51.8	22.2	100.0	37.0	48.4	38.6	40.2	1615
HO	82-83	41.2	22.9	33.1	21.3	100.0	39.5	43.0	20.9	31.7	712
HO	NO NLN	46.9	36.7	50.6	24.8	100.0	40.7	53.6	42.9	42.3	1446
HO	XWY4A	62.8	40.7	64.0	27.4	100.0	45.8	59.8	47.7	49.7	1307

Data for this report covers titles with imprints 1977-1984.
77-80 lines represent data cataloged 1977-1981.
77-83 lines represent data cataloged 1977-1983, inclusive.
82-83 lines represent data cataloged 1982-1983, inclusive.
NO NLN lines represent data cataloged 1977-1983 excluding National League of Nursing publications.
XWY4A lines represent data cataloged 1977-1983 excluding WY4A publications (Nursing - dissertations), unique to Houston

AVRG column excludes data for NLM.

TABLE XI

NURSING COLLECTIONS RANKED BY VOLUME COUNT

RANK	ALL VOLUMES	VOLUMES WITHOUT NLN	VOLUMES WITHOUT NLN & WY 4A
1	HO (1615)	HO (1466)	HO (1158)
2	SA (1152)	SA (1144)	
3	ARK (1141)	NM (921)	
4	NM (1067)	ARK (895)	
5	LB (784)	LB (757)	
6	GAL (740)	GAL (736)	
7	NO (600)	NO (598)	
8	OK (474)	OK (474)	

Figure 1

Examples of variations

RECORD	TITLE	PAGES	ED	PUBLISHER	OCLC	YEAR	CALL NO.	LIBRARIES
1	Advanced geriatric medicine, 1-			Pitman,	08151226	1981	WT 100 A2	2
2	Advanced geriatric medicine			Pitman,	08230324	1981	W1 AD404	1
3	Amplification for the hearing-impaired	45	2d	Grune & St	06221658	1980	WV 274 A5	2
4	Amplification for the hearing impaired	456	2d	Grune & St	5676362	1980	WV 274 P7	1
5	Atlas of dermatology		2n	Urban & Sc	09645183	1983	WR 17 R22	6
6	Atlas of dermatology, with differential diagnoses	208	2n	Urban & Sc	09323139	1983	WR 17 R22	4
7	Cardiovascular review			Williams &	06617824	1979	WG 100 T5	2
8	Cardiovascular review, 1979	227		Williams &	04570355	1979	WG 100 T5	1
9	Cerebral ischemia, clinical and experimental approach	138	1s	Igaku-Shoi	08221216	1982	WL 355 C4	5
10	Cerebral ischemia : clinical and experimental approach	138	1s	Igaku-Shoi	08170116	1982	WL 355 C4	1
11	Cerebral vascular disease 4 : proceedings of the 11th World			Excerpta M	09442811	1983	W3 EX89 n	6
12	Cerebral vascular disease, 4 : proceedings of the World Fede	311		Excerpta M	09392452	1983	WL 355 I6	1
13	Childhood diabetes, the facts	163		Oxford Uni	08453884	1982	WK 850 C8	3
14	Childhood diabetes : the facts	8],		Oxford Uni	08494438	1982	WK 850 C8	1
15	Color atlas of cardiac surgery : acquired heart disease	165		Appleton-C	09097026	1982	WG 17 M75	7
16	colour atlas of cardiac surgery : acquired heart disease	165		Wolfe Medi	09017754	1982	WG 17 M75	3
17	Finding and educating the high-risk and handicapped infants	279		University	07946876	1982	WS 350 F4	3
18	Finding and educating high-risk and handicapped infants	279		University	09465558	1982	WA 320 F4	1
19	FUO, fever of undetermined origin	351		Futura Pub	09851002	1983	WB 152 F9	9
20	FUO, fever of undetermined orgin	351		Futura Pub	10098565	1983	WB 152 F9	1
21	Goodman and Gilman's The pharmacological basis of therapeuti	1843	6t	Macmillan,	06553945	1980	QV 4 G653	2
22	Goodman and Gilman's The pharmacological basis of therapeut	1843	6t	Macmillan,	6581390	1980	QV 4 G653	1
23	Interpretation of complex arrhythmias	586		Lea & Febi	04805196	1979	WG330 P59	2
24	Interpretation of complex arrythmias	586		Lea & Febi	4805196	1979	WG 330 P5	1
25	Kidney in systemic disease	660	2n	Wiley,	06813266	1981	WJ300 K45	2
26	Kidney in systematic disease	660	2d	Wiley,	6813266	1981	WJ 300 K4	1
27	Primer of clinical radiology	368	2d	Little, Br	06823415	1980	WN 100 T4	2
28	Primer of clinical radiology [by] Thomas T. Thompson.	368	2d	Little, Br	0504908	1980	WN 100 T4	1
29	Progress in cancer control 3 : a regional approach	321		A.R. Liss,	09442268	1983	W 20.5 P9	7
30	Progress in cancer control III : a regional approach : proce	321		A.R. Liss,	09371230	1983	QZ 200 N5	2
31	Reye's syndrome II : proceedings of the International Confer	504		Grune & St	4493631	1979	WS 340.3	2
32	Reye's syndrome 2	504		Grune & St	04493631	1979	WS340.3 I	1

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